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# South Dakota
# Labor Bulletin

January 1989 Published February 1989

**Remember when . . .?**

With South Dakota's centennial celebration under way, feelings of nostalgia are in the air, and ties to history are stronger than usual. As the state marks 100 years, different groups and communities across the state are each celebrating in their own way--and are all reflecting on their origins.

*President Roosevelt signed the Wagner-Peyser Bill*

We thought our readers might like to take a look back in time at some of the state's labor-related history as well. A good portion of the state's 100-year history is devoid of records of the state's labor market, as the South Dakota State Employment Service (today's Department of Labor) was not established until 1935. It was affiliated with the U.S. Employment Service, which was a network of employment assistance offices established by the signing of the Wagner-Peyser Act by President Franklin Roosevelt on June 6, 1933.

The South Dakota State Employment Service brought about a whole new approach to finding and filling jobs--an approach which was much more systematic. According to publications which reference the early days of the Employment Service, the method used to fill job openings prior to its establishment was one whereby employers simply hung either "Help Wanted" signs or "No Help Wanted Today" signs in their windows.

*The fateful day when the ticker tape stopped*

But with the widespread high unemployment (about one-third of the nation's workforce) created by the stock market crash in 1929 and the Great Depression, there was a great demand for a public employment service. That same Department of Labor publication referenced above painted a good picture of what the situation was then. "Think back and you will remember being near a railroad track watching freight trains eastward and westward bound with the same number of men riding these trains in opposite directions, looking for jobs which did not exist, spending time and money which they could ill afford to do."

In the early days, the Employment Service "was the referral agency for pick and shovel, or agricultural workers." But as Employment Service programs became better established nationwide, they began serving workers across all occupational categories and employers throughout all industries.

As with most organizations, the South Dakota Employment Service saw many changes over the years. From records available on its early days, it seems obvious that it experienced its initial growth stage in a very important period--during World War II. Suddenly, the need to find jobs for workers (which spurred the need for its existence during the Depression) changed to a need to find workers for jobs--in government arsenals and in other industries essential to the national defense effort.

With the beginning of South Dakota's Unemployment Compensation Commission in 1937 (now the Unemployment Insurance Division of the South Dakota Department of Labor) came the first substantial record of employment data in the state. The Commission's first annual report, published in 1937, reported that there were 1,467 employing units in the state which reported employment covered by Unemployment Compensation. Those 1,467 businesses had a total of 44,288 covered employees.

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To show just how small the program and the state's employment base was at that time, we can compare those numbers to current data. There were 23,219 employers covered by Unemployment Insurance laws in 1987--over 15 times as many as in 1937. In 1987, those employers had 242,960 covered workers--almost five and a half times as many employees as fifty years earlier. Not only did employment in the state note substantial growth over that period, but Unemployment Insurance laws were changed and the program was expanded to include many more types of workers, such as government employees. Laws for eligibility under the program were much more restrictive in those days. For example, only those firms employing eight or more people were eligible.

*South Dakota had just 61 restaurants*

The changes noted over the 50-year period are even more pronounced when individual industries are considered. For example, there were 61 eating and drinking places reporting employment under the Unemployment Compensation program in 1937, and they employed 980 workers. In 1987, there were 1,393 employers in eating and drinking establishments covered by Unemployment Insurance laws. They had 17,905 employees. Some of the first restaurants covered under the Unemployment Compensation program were the Eagle Cafe in Watertown, Ryberg's Cafe in Mitchell and the Cozy Inn in Madison--none of which has been in business since the 1950s.

In 1937, there were just nine covered employers and 153 workers in the medical services industry. Today, there are 22 health services firms in the state which employ more workers than that each.

The first Unemployment Compensation check was actually not issued until early in 1939. The average weekly benefit in 1939 was $9.11. Today, the average weekly benefit is $121.08.

*Shoes, cotton and underwear were major industries*

Data on South Dakota nonfarm employment levels by industry was also first available in 1939, when South Dakota began participating in the Current Employment Survey conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The BLS published the first national employment estimates in 1915, for just four industries--boots and shoes; cotton; cotton finishing; and hosiery and underwear. New York and Wisconsin began participating in the program right away, and several more states began in the 1920s. But the largest expansion of the program occurred in the 1930s, largely because of the economic dislocations of the Great Depression and the need for employment data.

Those 1939 records for South Dakota show that its nonfarm employment was just 85,900--compared to 264,000 in 1988. The largest actual change in nonfarm employment over the 49-year period was in the services industry--in which employment mushroomed from 11,300 in 1939 to 64,900 in 1988. The largest percentage increase was noted in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. That industry's growth of 12,100 jobs from the 1939 level of 2,400 to 14,500 in 1988 equates to an increase of over 500 percent.

*Mining companies had names like Bald Mountain, Gilt Edge and Holy Terror*

The mining industry is the only one in which employment has declined since 1939. Mining employment in 1939 was 3,100; in 1988, employment in this industry averaged 2,700. It is interesting to note the descriptive names of the mining companies which were listed in a 1940s Department of Labor publication as "businesses engaged in large scale mining operations" at that time. They were Bald Mountain, Trojan, Canyon, Gilt Edge, Gold Mountain, Halcyon, Inca, Holy Terror, Richmond Hill and Homestake. Of those, only Homestake Mining Company is still in operation today, and is the largest mining employer in South Dakota.

Not only have the names associated with South Dakota mining changed over the years, but the actual mining operations have changed as well. The same 1940s article mentioned above told about how mining had changed from the late 1800s, when prospectors and claim jumpers panned for gold in Black Hills streams, to the 1940s mining operations conducted "in a maze of shafts and tunnels far below the earth's surface." Now, it seems that mining is experiencing yet another transition--toward surface mining.

*Concept of Labor Bulletin began in 1949*

Through the cooperative state-BLS program, nonfarm employment estimates have been collected each month since 1939. In November of 1949, the Department of Labor (at that point, called the Employment Security Department of South Dakota) began publishing those estimates each month in a "Monthly Report on Employment." In 1959 this monthly publication first became the Labor Bulletin as it is known today. Its format has changed many times over the years, from a simple report of tables of data prepared with a manual typewriter and a mimeograph machine to the multi-page publication of today which includes articles, graphics and is composed on desk-top publishing computer equipment and printed on an offset printing press.

Although records of the state's labor market are not available for reflection clear back to South Dakota's beginning, the earliest records that are available bring back memories (or, for younger South Dakotans, imagined thoughts) of the way things were. Sometimes, it takes thoughts of how things were in the past to make us realize the changes occurring around us now. Reflecting on changes which had been made in the South Dakota business community, the author of an article appearing in a 1940s publication of the Department of Labor wrote, "As the wheels of progress turn, business methods change. The livery stable has been replaced by the garage and taxicab, and the apothecary shop is today a modern drug store selling everything from handkerchiefs to ham sandwiches." Today, that "modern" drug store which that author wrote of is, in many communities, now a thing of the past. To many, a visit to the pharmacist today means a trip to the grocery store or discount store.

## South Dakota's Labor Market in January

In January 1989, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 258,000. This is an increase of 4,500 jobs (or 1.8 percent) from year-ago levels. All private industries showed employment growth over the year, with the exception of manufacturing--which posted a slight decrease. A contributing factor to this decrease was the staff reductions being made by a major manufacturing firm pending the sale and/or closure of its establishment.

Medical and health services once again led the job growth in the services industry. Hospitals posted a 500 job growth over the year, with other health services posting a growth of 400 jobs.

## Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Although South Dakota's nonfarm employment noted healthy increases over the year, decreases were noted over the month. Nonfarm employment decreased 7,500 jobs (or -2.8 percent) over the month. Employment typically reaches its lowest employment level during the first quarter of the year, due to the seasonality of South Dakota's industries.

The construction industry lost 1,500 jobs over the month. This decrease was distributed among the sectors of building, highway and street, and special trade contractors.

The ending of the holiday season renders its biggest impact on retail trade, and this industry decreased 2,500 jobs over the month.

Six hundred, or one-half, of the job decrease in services was found within private educational services. Employment typically decreases in January due to holiday vacations of work study students and support staff. Other divisions posting job decreases were hotels and business services. Business services employment declined as the demand for workers hired through temporary help service agencies decreased in January.

Government employment noted a decline of 1,100 jobs, which was found within state and local education. This employment decrease is following the same trend as private educational services.

The South Dakota labor force in January 1989 was 347,000, with 330,400 South Dakotan's employed and 16,600 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.8 percent, an increase from the December rate of 3.8 percent. Two factors were at play on this rise in the unemployment rate. The largest of these factors was the seasonal decreases noted in some of the state's industries--which typically push the unemployment rate up this time of year. In addition, staff cut-backs in several manufacturing firms also contributed to the higher unemployment rate.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | January 1989 (1) | | | | January 1988 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 122,095,000 | 114,786,000 | 7,309,000 | 6.0 (3) | 119,742,000 | 112,139,000 | 7,603,000 | 6.3 (3) |
| South Dakota | 347,000 | 330,400 | 16,600 | 4.8 | 348,600 | 333,800 | 14,800 | 4.2 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 72,482 | 69,237 | 3,245 | 4.5 | 73,105 | 69,646 | 3,459 | 4.7 |
| Rapid City MSA | 38,029 | 36,108 | 1,921 | 5.1 | 38,639 | 36,820 | 1,819 | 4.7 |
| Aurora | 1,338 | 1,320 | 18 | 1.3 | 1,402 | 1,368 | 34 | 2.4 |
| Beadle | 9,410 | 9,010 | 400 | 4.3 | 9,343 | 9,009 | 334 | 3.6 |
| Bennett | 1,315 | 1,287 | 28 | 2.1 | 1,403 | 1,376 | 27 | 1.9 |
| Bon Homme | 3,254 | 3,226 | 28 | 0.9 | 3,327 | 3,254 | 73 | 2.2 |
| Brookings | 14,305 | 13,555 | 750 | 5.2 | 13,560 | 12,995 | 565 | 4.2 |
| Brown | 19,987 | 18,605 | 1,382 | 6.9 | 20,644 | 19,797 | 847 | 4.1 |
| Brule | 2,480 | 2,354 | 126 | 5.1 | 2,515 | 2,395 | 120 | 4.8 |
| Buffalo | 367 | 337 | 30 | 8.2 | 409 | 386 | 23 | 5.6 |
| Butte | 3,283 | 3,085 | 198 | 6.0 | 3,495 | 3,306 | 189 | 5.4 |
| Campbell | 1,097 | 1,051 | 46 | 4.2 | 1,138 | 1,090 | 48 | 4.2 |
| Charles Mix | 3,825 | 3,647 | 178 | 4.7 | 3,831 | 3,739 | 92 | 2.4 |
| Clark | 1,765 | 1,641 | 124 | 7.0 | 1,779 | 1,724 | 55 | 3.1 |
| Clay | 6,230 | 5,972 | 258 | 4.1 | 6,293 | 6,109 | 184 | 2.9 |
| Codington | 12,151 | 11,567 | 584 | 4.8 | 11,734 | 11,221 | 513 | 4.4 |
| Corson | 1,478 | 1,388 | 90 | 6.1 | 1,495 | 1,425 | 70 | 4.7 |
| Custer | 3,539 | 3,355 | 184 | 5.2 | 3,311 | 3,157 | 154 | 4.7 |
| Davison | 9,366 | 8,988 | 378 | 4.0 | 9,002 | 8,768 | 234 | 2.6 |
| Day | 3,305 | 3,117 | 188 | 5.7 | 3,286 | 3,146 | 140 | 4.3 |
| Deuel | 2,241 | 2,133 | 108 | 4.8 | 2,247 | 2,136 | 111 | 4.9 |
| Dewey | 1,852 | 1,700 | 152 | 8.2 | 1,932 | 1,792 | 140 | 7.2 |
| Douglas | 1,614 | 1,556 | 58 | 3.6 | 1,649 | 1,624 | 25 | 1.5 |
| Edmunds | 2,054 | 1,908 | 146 | 7.1 | 2,169 | 2,072 | 97 | 4.5 |
| Fall River | 3,247 | 3,099 | 148 | 4.6 | 3,575 | 3,385 | 190 | 5.3 |
| Faulk | 1,073 | 1,061 | 12 | 1.1 | 1,131 | 1,094 | 37 | 3.3 |
| Grant | 4,010 | 3,800 | 210 | 5.2 | 4,175 | 3,961 | 214 | 5.1 |
| Gregory | 2,350 | 2,260 | 90 | 3.8 | 2,385 | 2,298 | 87 | 3.6 |
| Haakon | 1,161 | 1,111 | 50 | 4.3 | 1,210 | 1,168 | 42 | 3.5 |
| Hamlin | 2,292 | 2,154 | 138 | 6.0 | 2,226 | 2,156 | 70 | 3.1 |
| Hand | 1,855 | 1,813 | 42 | 2.3 | 1,942 | 1,903 | 39 | 2.0 |
| Hanson | 1,250 | 1,194 | 56 | 4.5 | 1,380 | 1,332 | 48 | 3.5 |
| Harding | 725 | 717 | 8 | 1.1 | 744 | 727 | 17 | 2.3 |
| Hughes | 9,027 | 8,751 | 276 | 3.1 | 8,846 | 8,643 | 203 | 2.3 |
| Hutchinson | 4,263 | 4,025 | 238 | 5.6 | 4,210 | 4,077 | 133 | 3.2 |
| Hyde | 862 | 812 | 50 | 5.8 | 848 | 828 | 20 | 2.4 |
| Jackson | 1,380 | 1,334 | 46 | 3.3 | 1,412 | 1,362 | 50 | 3.5 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | January 1989 (1) | | | | January 1988 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,044 | 1,030 | 14 | 1.3 | 1,187 | 1,153 | 34 | 2.9 |
| Jones | 644 | 570 | 74 | 11.5 | 625 | 589 | 36 | 5.8 |
| Kingsbury | 2,543 | 2,395 | 148 | 5.8 | 2,756 | 2,616 | 140 | 5.1 |
| Lake | 5,249 | 5,013 | 236 | 4.5 | 5,166 | 4,960 | 206 | 4.0 |
| Lawrence | 10,478 | 9,872 | 606 | 5.8 | 10,106 | 9,561 | 545 | 5.4 |
| Lincoln | 7,187 | 6,889 | 298 | 4.1 | 7,130 | 6,745 | 385 | 5.4 |
| Lyman | 1,572 | 1,494 | 78 | 5.0 | 1,522 | 1,469 | 53 | 3.5 |
| McCook | 2,716 | 2,572 | 144 | 5.3 | 2,755 | 2,655 | 100 | 3.6 |
| McPherson | 1,438 | 1,366 | 72 | 5.0 | 1,579 | 1,509 | 70 | 4.4 |
| Marshall | 2,258 | 2,150 | 108 | 4.8 | 2,263 | 2,176 | 87 | 3.8 |
| Meade | 9,127 | 8,631 | 496 | 5.4 | 9,162 | 8,702 | 460 | 5.0 |
| Mellette | 733 | 683 | 50 | 6.8 | 780 | 724 | 56 | 7.2 |
| Miner | 1,702 | 1,656 | 46 | 2.7 | 1,472 | 1,449 | 23 | 1.6 |
| Minnehaha | 72,482 | 69,237 | 3,245 | 4.5 | 73,105 | 69,646 | 3,459 | 4.7 |
| Moody | 3,276 | 3,106 | 170 | 5.2 | 3,233 | 3,083 | 150 | 4.6 |
| Pennington | 38,029 | 36,108 | 1,921 | 5.1 | 38,639 | 36,820 | 1,819 | 4.7 |
| Perkins | 2,281 | 2,217 | 64 | 2.8 | 2,413 | 2,355 | 58 | 2.4 |
| Potter | 1,345 | 1,315 | 30 | 2.2 | 1,420 | 1,392 | 28 | 2.0 |
| Roberts | 4,468 | 4,142 | 326 | 7.3 | 4,448 | 4,208 | 240 | 5.4 |
| Sanborn | 1,058 | 998 | 60 | 5.7 | 1,084 | 1,059 | 25 | 2.3 |
| Shannon | 2,466 | 2,288 | 178 | 7.2 | 2,489 | 2,328 | 161 | 6.5 |
| Spink | 3,569 | 3,473 | 96 | 2.7 | 3,670 | 3,589 | 81 | 2.2 |
| Stanley | 1,604 | 1,526 | 78 | 4.9 | 1,593 | 1,526 | 67 | 4.2 |
| Sully | 739 | 721 | 18 | 2.4 | 792 | 773 | 19 | 2.4 |
| Todd | 2,730 | 2,562 | 168 | 6.2 | 2,638 | 2,519 | 119 | 4.5 |
| Tripp | 3,157 | 3,061 | 96 | 3.0 | 3,195 | 3,106 | 89 | 2.8 |
| Turner | 3,959 | 3,783 | 176 | 4.4 | 4,031 | 3,820 | 211 | 5.2 |
| Union | 5,073 | 4,807 | 266 | 5.2 | 4,977 | 4,674 | 303 | 6.1 |
| Walworth | 2,922 | 2,784 | 138 | 4.7 | 2,947 | 2,821 | 126 | 4.3 |
| Yankton | 10,526 | 10,198 | 328 | 3.1 | 10,457 | 10,104 | 353 | 3.4 |
| Ziebach | 904 | 856 | 48 | 5.3 | 930 | 893 | 37 | 4.0 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 5.8. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

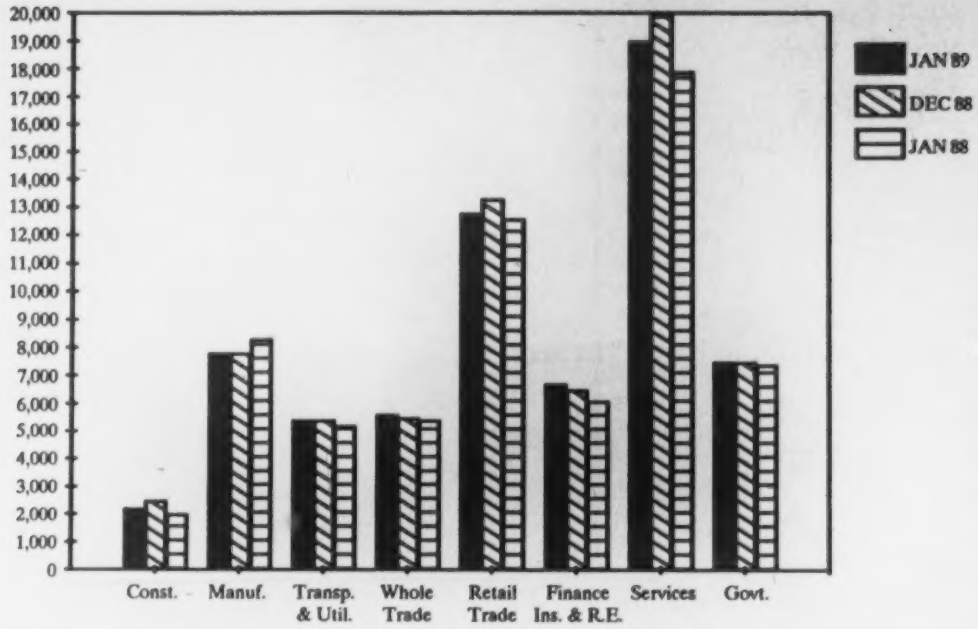
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 258,000 | 265,500 | 253,500 | -2.8 | 1.8 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 198,600 | 205,000 | 194,100 | -3.1 | 2.3 |
| MINING | 2,500 | 2,600 | 2,500 | -3.8 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 6,800 | 8,300 | 6,800 | -18.1 | .0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 29,900 | 30,300 | 30,200 | -1.3 | -1.0 |
| Durable Goods | 16,100 | 16,600 | 16,800 | -3.0 | -4.2 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 9,500 | 9,900 | 10,400 | -4.0 | -8.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,800 | 13,700 | 13,400 | .7 | 3.0 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,700 | 7,700 | 7,500 | .0 | 2.7 |
| Paper, Printing & Publishing | 3,000 | 2,900 | 3,000 | 3.4 | .0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,400 | 14,200 | 13,200 | -5.6 | 1.5 |
| Transportation | 8,100 | 8,800 | 8,000 | -8.0 | 1.3 |
| Communication | 3,100 | 3,100 | 2,800 | .0 | 10.7 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | .0 | .0 |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 67,200 | 69,700 | 65,800 | -3.6 | 2.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 17,400 | 17,400 | 17,100 | .0 | 1.8 |
| Durable Goods | 7,800 | 7,900 | 7,700 | -1.3 | 1.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 9,500 | 9,600 | 9,400 | -1.0 | 1.1 |
| Retail Trade | 49,800 | 52,300 | 48,700 | -4.8 | 2.3 |
| General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores | 9,200 | 10,200 | 9,000 | -9.8 | 2.2 |
| Food Stores | 7,800 | 7,800 | 7,600 | .0 | 2.6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 14,800 | 14,700 | 14,000 | .7 | 5.7 |
| Finance | 9,400 | 9,300 | 8,700 | 1.1 | 8.0 |
| Banking | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,400 | .0 | 2.3 |
| Credit Agencies, other than Banks | 4,500 | 4,400 | 3,900 | 2.3 | 15.4 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,400 | .0 | 2.9 |
| SERVICES | 64,000 | 65,200 | 61,800 | -1.8 | 3.6 |
| Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business | 17,000 | 17,600 | 16,300 | -3.4 | 4.3 |
| Personal and Business | 8,400 | 8,600 | 8,200 | -2.3 | 2.4 |
| Medical and Health Services | 25,200 | 25,200 | 24,300 | .0 | 3.7 |
| Hospitals | 11,500 | 11,400 | 11,100 | .9 | 3.6 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 13,700 | 13,800 | 13,200 | -.7 | 3.8 |
| Educational Services | 4,400 | 5,000 | 4,300 | -12.0 | 2.3 |
| Social Services | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,400 | .0 | 4.5 |
| Membership Organizations | 9,200 | 9,100 | 8,900 | 1.1 | 3.4 |
| GOVERNMENT | 59,400 | 60,500 | 59,400 | -1.8 | .0 |
| Federal | 10,600 | 10,800 | 10,900 | -1.9 | -2.8 |
| State | 15,800 | 16,300 | 15,600 | -3.1 | 1.3 |
| State Education | 7,300 | 7,900 | 7,200 | -7.6 | 1.4 |
| Local | 33,000 | 33,400 | 32,900 | -1.2 | .3 |
| Local Education | 19,800 | 20,100 | 19,800 | -1.5 | .0 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)**

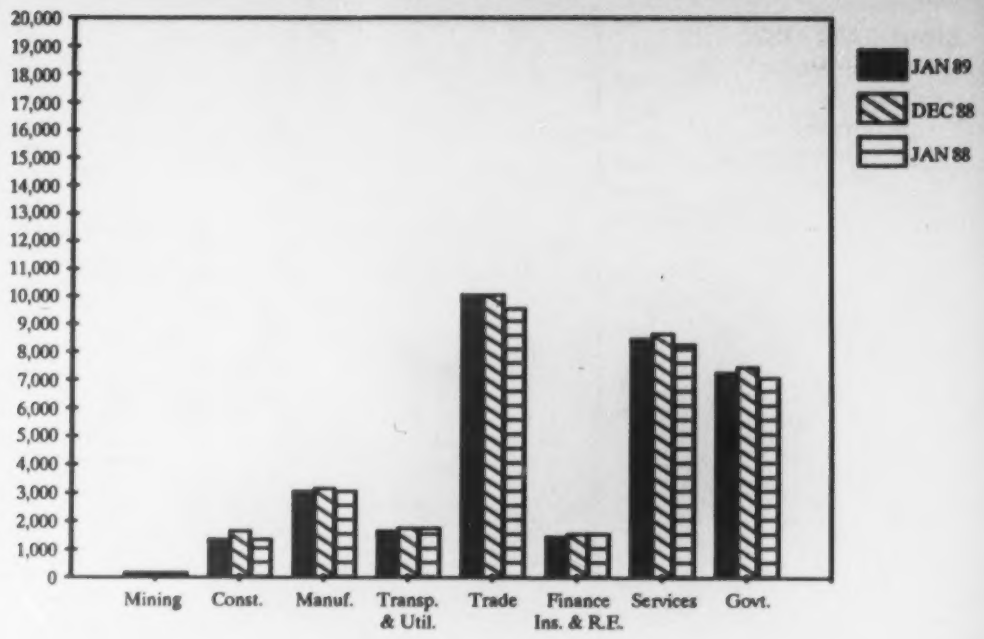



| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 67,000 | 68,500 | 65,000 | -2.2 | 3.1 |
| *MINING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,200 | 2,500 | 2,000 | -12.0 | 10.0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 7,800 | 7,800 | 8,300 | .0 | -6.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,400 | 5,400 | 5,200 | .0 | 3.8 |
| TRADE | 18,300 | 18,700 | 18,000 | -2.1 | 1.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 5,600 | 5,500 | 5,400 | 1.8 | 3.7 |
| Retail Trade | 12,800 | 13,300 | 12,600 | -3.8 | 1.6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 6,700 | 6,500 | 6,100 | 3.1 | 9.8 |
| SERVICES | 19,000 | 19,900 | 17,900 | -4.5 | 6.1 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,400 | .0 | 1.4 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)**




| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 33,700 | 34,800 | 33,200 | -3.2 | 1.5 |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 200 | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,400 | 1,700 | 1,400 | -17.6 | .0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,100 | -3.1 | .0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,800 | -5.6 | -5.6 |
| TRADE | 10,100 | 10,100 | 9,600 | .0 | 5.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,100 | 2,100 | 1,800 | .0 | 16.7 |
| Retail Trade | 8,000 | 8,000 | 7,700 | .0 | 3.9 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,600 | -6.3 | -6.3 |
| SERVICES | 8,500 | 8,700 | 8,300 | -2.3 | 2.4 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,300 | 7,500 | 7,100 | -2.7 | 2.8 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 |
| Total Private | 163,700 | 169,300 | 160,000 | 33.8 | 34.4 | 33.2 |
| Mining | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,100 | 39.3 | 40.5 | 42.0 |
| Construction | 5,300 | 6,600 | 5,000 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 35.4 |
| Manufacturing | 22,200 | 22,700 | 23,200 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 40.6 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,000 | 11,800 | 10,900 | 36.8 | 40.0 | 37.8 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 58,600 | 61,100 | 57,400 | 31.5 | 32.1 | 30.8 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 10,900 | 10,700 | 10,000 | 38.1 | 35.8 | 37.0 |
| Services | 53,600 | 54,200 | 51,500 | 30.9 | 31.3 | 30.3 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 |
| Total Private | $252.15 | $253.53 | $245.02 | $7.46 | $7.37 | $7.38 |
| Mining | 489.29 | 496.94 | 537.18 | 12.45 | 12.27 | 12.79 |
| Construction | 381.67 | 384.16 | 356.48 | 10.26 | 10.19 | 10.07 |
| Manufacturing | 350.24 | 354.75 | 327.64 | 8.28 | 8.25 | 8.07 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 396.70 | 413.60 | 392.74 | 10.78 | 10.34 | 10.39 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 197.82 | 198.06 | 194.04 | 6.28 | 6.17 | 6.30 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 278.51 | 260.27 | 276.76 | 7.31 | 7.27 | 7.48 |
| Services | 214.14 | 212.21 | 204.83 | 6.93 | 6.78 | 6.76 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 5,600 | 5,600 | 6,300 | 43.7 | 44.3 | 43.4 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 39.6 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $385.43 | $385.85 | $350.67 | $8.82 | $8.71 | $8.08 |
| Rapid City MSA | 330.08 | 338.96 | 318.38 | 8.11 | 8.39 | 8.04 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | NUMBER | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 |
| Sex, Total | 3,685 | 2,606 | 5,256 |
| Male | 2,688 | 1,875 | 4,207 |
| Female | 997 | 731 | 1,049 |
| Race, Total | 3,685 | 2,606 | 5,256 |
| White | 3,408 | 2,373 | 4,956 |
| Nonwhite | 277 | 233 | 300 |
| Age, Total | 3,685 | 2,606 | 5,256 |
| Under 45 | 2,757 | 1,973 | 3,830 |
| Over 45 | 928 | 633 | 1,426 |
| 2/Industry, Total | 3,685 | 2,606 | 5,256 |
| Mining | 167 | 88 | 163 |
| Construction | 1,279 | 808 | 1,700 |
| Manufacturing | 761 | 546 | 1,826 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 240 | 190 | 147 |
| Trade | 518 | 421 | 627 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 70 | 63 | 102 |
| Services | 500 | 354 | 507 |
| Government | 150 | 136 | 184 |
| 2/Occupation, Total | 3,685 | 2,606 | 5,256 |
| Professional & Managerial | 320 | 262 | 341 |
| Clerical and Sales | 383 | 352 | 432 |
| Services | 377 | 247 | 450 |
| Processing | 116 | 96 | 1,093 |
| Machine Trade | 147 | 120 | 155 |
| Benchwork | 297 | 178 | 239 |
| Structural Work | 1,503 | 981 | 1,916 |
| Other | 542 | 370 | 630 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 3,685 | 2,606 | 5,256 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 1,139 | 675 | 1,194 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 542 | 443 | 582 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 1,500 | 924 | 2,793 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 504 | 564 | 687 |

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 2,944 | 2,866 | 3,202 | 2.7 | -8.1 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 14,316 | 10,044 | 20,006 | 42.5 | -28.4 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $1,297,952 | $1,065,057 | $1,918,114 | 21.9 | -32.3 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal | $43,735,200 | $43,943,500 | $41,110,200 | -.5 | 6.4 |
| JOB SERVICE | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) | 5,611 | 5,707 | 5,506 | -1.7 | 1.9 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 2,758 | 3,499 | 3,234 | -21.2 | -14.7 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 3,595 | 4,341 | 4,040 | -17.2 | -11.0 |

| | January 1989 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $71,885 |

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

| | January 1989 | |
|---|---|---|
| | People | Savings in Dollars |
| I. Employed | 46 | $10,672 |
| J. Partial Employment | 46 | $3,634 |

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

*South Dakota*

# Labor Bulletin

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## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | Jan. 1989 | Dec. 1988 | Jan. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 121.1 | 120.5 | 115.7 | 0.5 | 4.7 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 141.1 | 140.6 | 134.4 | 0.4 | 5.0 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | 138,913 | 138,153 | 138,292 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,693 | 1,568 | 1,391 | 8.0 | 21.7 |

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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